

## KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1845.

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON.

OF Defiance County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

HORACE S. KNAPP.

OF Putnam County.

PUTNAM COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES H. VAIL.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL RAMSEY.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN RAMSEY.

HENRY COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER.

DAVID HARLEY.

FOR AUDITOR.

JAMES G. HALY.

FOR SURVEYOR.

JAMES SCHOFIELD.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN BAKER, N. A. GRAVES.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

EBENEZER LATHROP.

### WANTED.

An apprentice to the Printing business, of from 14 to 16 years of age. One having a good English education would be preferred. Apply at this office.—Sept. 30.

### THE FALL ELECTIONS.

H. S. KNAPP will be present at the following places, to address the Democracy: Fort Jennings, Friday, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M. Glandorf, Saturday, " 11, at 7 P. M. Pendleton, Monday, " 13, at 2 P. M. Gilboa, " " at 7 P. M.

### THE CONTEST.

On Tuesday next the political contest will be decided for another year. In this county and district the certainty of a Democratic triumph is one of those "fixed facts," which like the laws of the Medes and Persians alter not. But a majority is not all we desire.—The strength of Democracy in the Northwest should be shown, and it will be if every man will do his duty and indicate by his vote the principles he desires to prevail. The struggle involves questions of the first importance, and the position of Ohio in the Union makes it desirable that her influence should be in favor of large and liberal views. Indiana has bid a final adieu to federalism, and taken her place among the democratic states; Tennessee, which last year elected Clay electors, this year has chosen a democratic governor and legislature. In Alabama and Maine the democracy have again triumphed over federalism; and even the Algerines of Rhode Island were forced to open the prison doors and release the Patriot Dorr. In North Carolina the Whigs lost two Congressmen, and light is breaking in upon Vermont, the Whigs have failed to elect their Governor. Shall Ohio be behind these States? It is true that our enemies, though expecting defeat here, confidently calculate to carry the State. Let the noble example of the democracy in other states stimulate us to exertion. "If the democracy of this State has sometimes been overborne by the vast concentration of monied interests, it never has surrendered.—Truth is immortal; the triumph of the democracy may be adjourned; it cannot be avoided. So sure as the seasons return, the cause of the people will gain the victory even here where the struggle is the hardest; and the intensity of the conflict may have this advantage that it will develop more fully who are the enemies of the power and progress of the people." The enemies of popular rights, the friends of monopoly, lose no opportunity of sustaining those who uphold corruption's right divine, and it becomes the duty of the people to be equally vigilant, and when they have men of sound principles and approved honesty for candidates, they ought at least to give them the support which a full popular vote and a triumphant majority must give. If there is a legislative majority, it will add force to their support of correct measures, or if in a minority it will give weight to their resistance to encroachments on popular rights.

Democrats, give the regular Democratic Ticket your undivided support. Recollect that they who are not for us are against us—that we can make no compromises with the enemy but to our loss; and that those Janus-faced Democrats who are shaking hands with both parties must betray one of them. The whigs would profit by any division among us—it is the only way we can be defeated by them. Let our motto then be the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket; and the comedy of "coons' labor's lost" will soon be ended. For the killed in the contest we bespeak a quiet rest in their self-sought grave.

Flour Market.—It now comes out, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that 15,000 barrels of flour have been bought in that market for England, since the arrival of the Great Western, at \$4.75.

THE WAY TO BE RID OF THEM.—In relation to the effect of an enactment taking away the jurisdiction of paper money contracts from the courts, a writer over the signature of Marcus, in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, says, that it will not only prevent "the circulation of Ohio paper, but will also exclude from this State all other paper money. It is in fact the only antidote to the attempted adulteration of the metals, come from what quarter it may. The whigs have hitherto had a cogent argument against any warfare on our own banks; which is, that if they are suppressed, the notes of foreign banks would instantly supply their places. And so they would, as the law now stands, but they cannot cross the border in the face of the proposed statute operating on all future contracts made in paper money.

"Formerly it was held that high prices were caused by paper currency, and that a great commerce could not be carried on without it. In Ohio, these delusions were dispelled by the rise of prices, and expansion of trade succeeding the explosion and exit of more than half our banks in 1842. Two millions of bank capital then remained out of six; and a less proportion of Ohio bank paper, yet prices kept up, as they did before at New Orleans when all but four out of forty millions of bank capital and bank facilities, sunk forever from mortal sight. Since 1842, the advocates of banks in Ohio have been reduced to the argument that we must have them in order to expel the paper of neighboring States, circulating here. The difference between the genius of democracy and whig charlatany was never so vividly illustrated as by a comparison of the devices proposed to exclude foreign paper. The whigs go about passing a law of endless length, creating innumerable companies to keep out the currency of Indiana, Kentucky, &c. The democrats do the business by the time they come to "the second section." They simply refuse paper for public dues, and all legal notice of future transactions founded upon such a dangerous medium. The few who doubt the efficacy of the proposed legislation, will soon unite with the mass who are bent upon it, and having given a most important passage to that history which teaches by example, Ohio will again take her place in the van of the Western Constellation.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Ackerman gave an explanation at length of his "land scheme." His development of it gave it all the recommendation it would admit, but did not relieve in the slightest degree from its impracticability. He was fully replied to by Mr. Ben. Metcalf, who after exposing the fruitlessness of this scheme to divert attention from the true issues of the contest, passed to the discussion of the leading questions of the day, on which he took the radical ground, and concluded by administering a scorching rebuke to bolters. We had not before heard Mr. M. and were not therefore aware of his great effective power as a popular speaker.

How LABOR IS BENEFITTED BY PROTECTION.—The advantages which the operatives employed in the large manufactories gain from the protection afforded to their rich employers, is that young girls and boys, as well as old persons, are compelled to labor twelve hours a day, with little time for enjoyment but what is taken from the hours of rest, for wages which afford a mere subsistence. In Pittsburgh and Allegheny city some three weeks since, the operatives in the cotton factories, male and female, held a meeting and appointed a committee to present their request to their employers, that ten hours of labor might be the limit.—At a subsequent meeting the committee reported, and the substance of the report, as given in the *Gazette & Advertiser*, was:

"That the proprietors of the factories would be willing to adopt the ten hour system, provided it could be made a general thing throughout the United States; but that it would be impossible for them to compete with eastern manufacturers under the ten hour rule, while they operated on the 12 hour system. They stated that in the factories in the east, the factories run 72 hours per week, while they ran only 68 hours.—They concluded by saying that unless the ten hour system is adopted generally throughout the country, they could not yield to the request."

Fifteen hundred operatives, principally girls, "struck;" they refused to work till the ten hour system should be adopted; but necessity has compelled them to yield to their wealthy masters, who now make them work thirteen hours a day! Whatever system it is that compels men to bring their labor into market to compete with capital tends to the degradation and misery of the poor. Let our forests be cleared and our prairies settled, before we endeavor to protect and foster manufactures, to build up large workshops, and crowd population into large cities to have their subsistence depend on the uncertainties of trade and the avarice of capitalists.

FOREIGN PAPER.—The *Chillicothe Advertiser* gives the true answer to the Whig objection that if we do not have Banks that we will be inundated with foreign paper. That journal says: "We have never had as much foreign bank paper in circulation in Ohio, as we had when the numbers of our banks was the largest. The greater the number of Ohio banks, the greater has been the circulation among us, of the bank notes of other States. And this was caused by the Ohio banks themselves. For in these days of improved financing as it is called, a bank very seldom circulates its paper in its own immediate neighborhood. It's afraid to do that, for fear that if its paper is close by, and the people happen to get scared about the solvency of the bank, they will run the paper in upon it, and require the specie. So, in order to keep the paper out, and prevent being called upon to pay it, it circulates it as far from home as possible. It exchanges with the banks of another State for their paper and circulates that instead of its own; while the foreign bank is doing the same kind turn for it. Thus, the Ohio banks exchange their paper with the Indiana banks and the Ohio paper is circulated in Indiana, and the Indiana paper in Ohio. And by this means the banks keep their paper out and avoid paying it. For the farmer in Indiana is not coming all the way to Ohio, to demand specie for the Ohio bank notes he gets; nor will the Ohio farmer go to Indiana to get the "hard" for the Indiana notes. And so the notes are kept in circulation."

A gentleman from Cleveland with whom we lately conversed remarked to us, that very few of bills of the banks established in that city under Kelley's law were in circulation there. He believed they were discounted to speculators who would put them afloat at a distance, and also sent to brokers for that purpose. It is also mentioned in the Detroit papers that the bills of the Wooster Bank are uncomfortably plenty in Michigan.

McGrath was executed at Van Wert on last Friday. He died protesting his innocence. The execution was public, the piling around the jail having been torn down by the citizens during the previous night.—In consequence of its raining in the morning the rope became wetted, and the miserable object of the vengeance of the law strangled for nearly a quarter of an hour, before life was choked out of him. That the laws should force upon any of its officers the horrid duty of taking the life of a fellow being is wrong. And little did the strangling agonies of McGrath increase the sense of the sanctity of human life in the minds of the hundreds whose morbid curiosity induced them to be present.

Do not FORGET.—That the whigs assert "that Oregon is not all ours;" that they are ready to yield as much of it as England may demand, to secure peace and power at home. Remember that they have called the annexation of Texas a "disgraceful iniquity," and that they hate every addition of population and territory to our country, as much as they love the spoils of office, the plunder of the people by bankers, brokers, their attorneys and toadies.

Lyell, the geologist, in his work on America, states that the people of Canada complain that the protection England gives to timber from that province, over that from the shores of the Baltic, is an injury to agriculture and the settlement of the country, as it takes all the good building, rail timber, &c. off the land, leaving a heavy growth of impenetrable under-brush to supply its place, while only a few shipping merchants are the gainers.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man of the name of Holmes was arrested last week in the village of Gilboa, in this county, charged with passing counterfeit money.—Upwards of one hundred dollars of bad bills, principally on the Middletown Bank, Penn., were found on him. He is believed to be connected with a gang of swindlers who have infested the line of the Extension Canal since its opening.

The Lima Reporter occupies nearly two columns in what is meant to be a good natured critique on Mr. Edgerton's remarks to that village. It's well enough—except its length. We believe our diffuse contemporary can occupy more paper in saying little or nothing than any other editor in the State. In this way his claims to greatness are undeniable.

KEEP IT IN MIND.—That Kelley's law makes drafts on Eastern Bankers "gold and silver;" (55th section,) and that the next step in the way of whig improvement must be to make gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. And that restriction and monopoly, protective tariffs and monied corporations, to make the few rich and the many poor, constitute the life's blood of Whig policy.

CONSISTENCY IN WRONG.—In 1843 the Whig Senators and Representatives deserted and broke up the legislature, and prevented the passage of many salutary laws, on the plea that they would otherwise be saddled with a Congressional apportionment bill, unalterable for ten years. But getting power into their hands again, they gave the lie to their former assertion about being prohibited by constitutional restrictions—they in less than two years altered the apportionment bill which should have remained unaltered for ten. Whig ascendancy was coveted, and constitutions and laws undergo very accommodating constructions when that object is to be attained. One matter is certain—either they were guilty of a most base violation of their oaths in deserting their duty as legislators in 1842, or they have wilfully and corruptly violated the constitution in making amendments to the apportionment law in 1845. Let the people decide. We view them in both cases as consistent in doing wrong for the benefit of party.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The last *State Journal* assures its Whig friends that Senator Corwin positively declines being a candidate for the next presidency. Such self-denial is extraordinary.

THE NOBLE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTHWEST.—It is with the utmost pleasure that we read the proceedings and resolutions of the Democratic meetings of those hardy sons of the forest. There is a purity—an undeviled truthfulness and simplicity in their avowals of principle, that cannot be too strongly urged upon the democracy everywhere. Freed from that taint and corruption of modifying circumstances, they know no guile—they practice no deceit.

Depending upon their own labor and the productiveness of their mother earth for all their sustenance and wealth, they ask no special privileges by which one portion may be enabled to appropriate the toil of another, to their own behoof. A plain truth with them is as true at this late day, as when it was uttered by the great apostle of Liberty.

Should they continue to occupy their present elevated and enviable position, they are destined ere long to give tone and character to the Democracy of the whole State.—*Wayne Co. Democrat.*

Fifteen new banks in Ohio—High Taxes—Wheat raised from sixty to 55 cents!

Huzza for Whiggery.—Who will not huzza for whiggery after this?—*McConnellsville Guard.*

Yes, Mr. Guard, and you will be able to add, if these Banks are in existence a few years, that one-half of the farms in their vicinity are advertised for the sale by the sheriff, at the suit if the banker or his neighbor the broker—that republican simplicity is exemplified by the gorgeous palaces of a few money changers, and the people raised from being handholders to be "white slaves" to the priests of the money power. All this and much more will these banks do to raise the people from the dignity of industrious freemen to the idleness of bankruptcy and ruin. We venture to say that not one man in fifty took the benefit of the bankrupt law who had not had his note discounted at a bank.

The appointment of Hon. Levi Woodbury as a judge of the Supreme Court is one of the best selections of the present administration, and is well received by all parties. The Washington Union thus announces it:—

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.—One of the most important—perhaps the most important—appointment which the "Union" has ever announced, is the one which we publish in this evening's paper. It is the appointment of Levi Woodbury, Esq., of New Hampshire, to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Endowed as that supreme tribunal is with great powers, it is important to fill it with men of the proper talents, principles, and qualifications. Mr. Woodbury is eminently entitled to the honor, not merely

A. P. Edgerton Esq. is the candidate of the Democracy of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Henry, Williams, Paulding, Allen, Defiance, Putnam, Mercer and Van Wert. He is spoken of as a young man of pure principles, and high promise; and one that will be of much service in the Legislature in securing upon the statute books, laws which shall be equal in their tendency, and beneficial in their results. He will be elected.—*Western Empire.*

The population of Louisville (city proper) by the census just taken, is 87,216.

ANDREW JACKSON, in the following letter addressed to Moses Dawson, Esq., of Cincinnati, avows his long cherished opinion against the constitutionality of paper money banking:

"HERMITAGE, November 24, 1843.  
"MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th instant, has just been received, in which you ask permission to publish my letter, or extracts from it, to which you refer. I have no copy of that letter, and when written had no idea of its being published, and as I

answer, nothing on credit. These were well known by Congress to be my opinions; therefore, my project was not called for.—Many committees representing Banks called upon me whilst in the Executive Chair, to know if I would not approve a charter upon other terms than based upon a specie basis; my answer always was, that I would approve no other charter; therefore none was presented to me.  
"I am, and always have been, opposed to all kind of Government Paper Currency, let it be derived from Exchequer or otherwise. If the paper is the real representative of specie, why not pay the debts in specie, and let the specie circulate in the hands of the laboring and producing classes? Then the dealing between the merchant and the laborer will be in specie, and the merchant, by making a deposit, can get a bill on any part of the Union. Where, then, is the use of a paper currency? Neither the merchant nor laborer wants it. The merchant wants a bill—not a Bank or Exchequer bill,—but upon a banker where he lays in his goods—as in Germany.  
"It is one of the greatest HUMBUGS ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer all the necessary wants of the community. Look at Cuba. There is no paper there. Shut out from circulation all paper, and specie will flow in upon us as the tide; but will never flow to any country that has a paper currency, which will always depreciate. A National Paper Currency is a great curse to any people, and a particular curse to the laborer of the country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer. But with these hints I must close, being exhausted. I am greatly debilitated, and remain your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON."

SCOTLAND.—The Free Church of Scotland difficulties continue, and rather increase.—The adherence of the great landholders to the English government side of the mooted question, gives those who think not with them no spot, in many districts, upon which to place a temple to the God they worship. The results is, say the papers, that the poor peasantry are either obliged to have no public worship at all or to return to the establishment, or to meet in the open air by the seaside, or on the public roads.

They have preferred the latter alternative, and large congregations of the most worthy and pious of Scotland's people are every Sabbath to be seen worshipping their Maker on the sands of the seashore, or on some bleak and barren moor.

And this touching spectacle has been for the last two years in winter as well as summer—amid the semi-Siberian rigors of a Highland January, as well as amid the sunshine of a July morn. The consequence of this exposure to the rain, and frost, and snow of their northern latitude, has been the death of several of the most devoted of the noble band of ministers, who preferred sacrificing their worldly all to making any compromise, with the powers that be, of their principles as Christians.

A bank democrat and a democratic whig are birds of the same feather, and ought to occupy the same roost; their object being to feather their nest at the expense of other bipeds.—*Galena Sentinel.*

If Providence will bless this country, with a Jackson every century, our freedom will be eternal.

Public meetings are being held at Washington, the object of which is the raising of a Bronze Equestrian Statue to Gen. Jackson. There is the right kind of material at work to ensure success.